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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts to cublication wish to have rejected articles returned ey must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Mr. Taft's Special Message on Re sources.

So far as President TAFT's special message of yesterday relates to the subject of conservation—that is, the proection of the resources of the public domain against waste or improper acruisition by private interests—it will be thoroughly reassuring to every citizen. The loyalty is absolute, the comprehension is perfect, the intention is unmis takable. The Government's property and the future of the "policy" are safe in Mr. TAPT's hands. The message is convincing as to the President's purnoses with regard both to that branch of the business which belongs to Secretary BALLINGER, in the Department of the Interior, and those measures of conservation which are now in the hands of Mr. PINCHOT's capable successor, Chief Forester GRAVES. President TAFT is the official custodian of the policy to which the Chicago platform pledged his Administration, and he is manifestly capable of attending to the job.

Coupled with the conservation policy in the platform on which Mr. TAFT was elected is a declaration in favor of the development of waterways. It is important to remember the exact terms of this political obligation. The platform describes "the further duty, equally imperative, to enter upon a systematic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors and Great Lakes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign Providence.

In regard to waterways, it is possible that President TAFT is getting a little ahead of the platform. The systematic improvement of the rivers, harbors and Great Lakes, which are a benign Providence's gift to the nation, has been in progress for many years with an expenditure of many hundreds of millions of dollars. When the President indicates the scale of future improvement by recommending specifically the confifty more on the Ohio River alone between Pittaburg and Cairo, at an estimated cost of 63,000,000, we are led to wonder whether the completion of the system, with equal justice and liberality to the waterways. the harbors and the lakes of all portions of the country, is going to bankrupt the nation in the process of symmetrical

development. Perhaps, after all, the conservation of the financial resources of the United States is not less important than that of its natural resources.

The Decline of Elmira.

Washington may be in a state of siege, the hordes of insurgents may weep resistlessly up the Capitol steps, but neither war's alarms nor the reverberating eloquence of the prophets of rupt the tranquil progress of the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT along the honorto quote its own words, "covers the contribution to English literature

The latest authoritative utterance of the Hon. J. SLOAT FASSETT is before us City, and "the State seems powerless," at the moment. To be sure it does not said he, adding: bear his signature, but long experience has taught us to recognize his characdeker upon the United States. Instantly his mind turns to Elmira, and he opens the pages hastily, reads, and having read, writes:

the description of New York and Washington and a few other large cities we should perhaps be content that Elmira has nearly a page."

the record of the erring German.

what we realize every day, that Elmira ing on Thursday before the National If the Young Turks have determined to is a pretty good place to live in."

We regret to say that we have not

our edition, that of 1909, however, we turned at once in the eager hope that the great injustice of 1904 had been here redressed. Alas! must we confess our sorrow, our indignation? What had been a slight has now become an insult. That page, that wofully inadequate page of 1904, has shrunk to five lines, to which in smaller type are appended three more, telling the misguided visitor how most easily, most expeditiously, most profitably, he can get out of Elmira! Five lines on a page of fifty lines, in a volume containing 686 pages—this is

Baedeker's Elmira in 1909. What explanation can there be for this shrinkage? What has happened since January 1, 1904, to reduce Elmira in the eyes of Baedeker, of the world, from a page to five pathetic lines? The Chemung flows on; the hills are above the flats, the Reformatory stands firm. What, then, has caused this tremendous metamorphosis? What is different now? We know of but one thing not now as then. In November, 1901, the Hon. J. SLOAT FASSETT was elected to the Fiftyninth Congress to succeed the Hon. CHARLES WILLIAM CILLET, the sitting member. Can this be the explanation?

Canada's Naval Beginnings.

If it is true, as reported, that Sir WIL-FRID LAURIER can command enough votes in the Dominion Parliament to pass his "act respecting the naval service of Canada." Saskatchewan may rail but there will be a Canadian squadron, and in the nature of things, as such national enterprises once launched are not abandoned, but always expanded. there will be as the years go on a Canadian navy and a fleet, In the debates upon the subject a genuine national spirit as distinguished from mere colonial loyalty may be noted. The opposition to pledging Canadian ships to employment in any war that Great Britain may embark in has made its point: the naval bill provides that the Dominion Government may, not shall, place its ships at the disposal of the Imperial Government in an emergency.

Canada is to begin modestly as a naval power. The proposal to construct one or two Dreadnoughts was wisely rejected; that way would lie inevitable reenforcement of the British fleet in the event of war, and the coasts of Canada would be left unguarded. The better policy was to build cruisers and leave to England the responsibility of matching and watching the all big-gun ships of an enemy of the first class. Besides if Canada must have a navy, for which so long as the United States upholds the Monroe Doctrine and in the last analysis must share the same destiny with Canada, there seems to be no real necessity. a squadron of swift cruisers would make a better nucleus than one or two leviathans

The plans of the Dominion Govern ment contemplate four cruisers of the Bristol type of from 3,500 to 4,000 tons displacement with a speed of twenty-five knots and two 6 inch and ten 4.7 inch guns, one of the Boadicea type, of about the same displacement and speed, carrying six 4 inch guns and tornedo tubes such modern handy cruisers as England is now building, and six destroyers in addition a naval college, at Halifax or Esquimault we suppose. Having built and commissioned these minor cruisers and spitfires Canada doubtless will then yearn for battleships and battleship cruisers, and the budget will leap up by millions.

The State of Absecom.

It will not add to Governor Fort's episode. peace of mind to learn of a movement to make Atlantic City a seaport. Governor considers its morals bad enough now, and it is only a pleasure resort, consuming but a ton of liquor ton every winter day. The testimony the French have developed the resources was given during an investigation in the Monmouth County Court of Common of Tunis, Sfax and Susa have a thoropinion the excise laws would never bor works. A French colony of above of admitting that they were not at all of Tunis exceeds 100,000. respected and never obeyed.

Some thoughtful observers have maintained that the violation of the Bishops' law in Atlantic City was due to the daily accomplished fact. That the vassalage the new righteousness can avail to inter- receipt of a toh of liquor, more or less, of the Bey of Tunis to the Sultan of Turand to nothing else. Struggle as she key had vanished long before French ocmight. Atlantic City fell regularly every cupation of Tunis is the contention adable and even pathway of his genius. day. Presented by Grand Juries and vanced by the French Government, and Each night, with complete disregard of threatened with the National Guard, all the day's turmoil, the Hon. JACOB she remained shameless and incorrigi- was no thought of any necessity of sesits down to compose for the Elmira ble. There is no sterner moralist, no curing Turkish assent to the terms of Advertiser, that excellent journal which, starker friend of virtue than Governor FORT, but he seems to have thrown up test, therefore, has to the French a ridic-Southern Tier like the dew," a further the sponge. In his message to the Leg- ulous lack of justification in fact. islature on Tuesday he reported that the State had been "spurned" by Atlantic

" A community that openly and intentionally violates the law, against the demands of the Govteristic diction. He has just acquired ernor, the instructions of the courts, the notice copy of the interesting work of Bae- of the Attorney General, and the moral sense of the people of the State, is in a condition of antagonism that is anarchistic in form and effect."

ure resort with its innumerable "cafés" and many miles of boardwalk. What it prestige in the Orient also, which has pares, and when we consider the enormous size will become and how it will be char- been considerably reduced of late years, of our country and the large space given up to acterized by baffled and exasperated may suffer still greater diminution. Governors if wharves are added to its boardwalks and a fine interior harbor, lies in the effect of the Turkish protest accessible through the Inlet, is filled with upon the native population of Tunis We agree with the statesman-editor ships and bearded sailors, goodness only Algeria and Morocco. Religious rebelthat the showing is scanty. One page knows. It must be understood that lion in this region is never hard to stir. in six hundred devoted to the place nothing could be more serious than the A war against the infidels, instigated at where he resides, where he was born, scheme to make Atlantic City a seaport; Constantinople, might easily cause seriseems to us at least inadequate. Other although what is needed is the counte- ous fighting and draw from Europe evidences of neglect he notes. The nance of the Government engineers and French troops, and thereby weaken Langwell Hotel, for example, escapes an appropriation. It will have to be France in the present troubled state broken gently that Atlantic City hopes of European politics. That there could "This is not quite the way that an to rival Gloucester as a seat of the be any chance for successful revolt, is Elmiran would give the chief point fishing industry. In fact, it is the cod not possible to believe, but that a serious about his home town," he writes with fishers who are most active in the matter and extensive native uprising might commendable restraint. Later he sets of making Atlantic City a seaport by follow is far from unlikely. down the date of the publication, a date dredging the Inlet and scooping out the We shall be surprised if the French henceforth memorable in the whole harbor back of the beach. Three mill- and English too for that matter, do not Southern Tier, the year 1904. Finally, jon pounds of fish are brought in every suspect a German hand in this affair be closes his review with these eloquent winter by the Atlantic City fleet, and the What affects France in Tunis strikes words: "Truly the world ought to know following testimony was given at a hear- with equal force at England in Egypt.

> Board of Engineers: " At the present time Atlantic City Ashermer

cester, Baston or New York fishermen. Atlantic City, with its open way to the sea without danger of ice, could catch enough fish even to keep down the price of food fish, which now soars with the freezing up of other less fortunate ports during the cold weather."

With Federal assistance, it is averred Atlantic City would do a fish business of \$1,000,000 a year, fresh and cured. It is even intimated that the Navy Department would have in the Atlantic City deep sea fishing fleet a fighting reserve in time of need. Thus is the glory of Gloucester in peril of eclipse. In fact. much was made at the hearing of "the gradual decline in the fishing industry both on the Newfoundland Banks and the sounds and banks fished by the New York fleets, "and it was solemnly declared that "Atlantic City is now in the direct centre of the greatest fishing grounds left on the Atlantic seaboard."

So it seems to be Atlantic City's des iny to flourish by fish as well as by pleasure; but if the channels were deep ened it appears that it would also becom trading port, for 15,000,000 feet of umber and many cargoes of assorted freight are promised by the promoters. There would be a Greater Atlantic City with quays as well as wharves, counting ouses as well as cafés, skyscraping office buildings as well as many-windowed caravanseries for housing and entertainng the pleasure seekers-a commercial s well as a joyous and wayward Atlantic

If the State is powerless to correct and chasten it now, what hope would there be of reformation when the dream of metropolis was realized? Well may the vision be a nightmare to Covernor FORT. Perhaps he could get rid of Atlantic City by recommending that it be set off from New Jersey as the State

Tunis and the Young Turks.

The other day a Turkish patrol on the Tunisian frontier of Tripoli fired upon a camp of French troops across the boundary. No one was injured, and the incident seemed to be without any importance until the French Government in making formal demand upon Turkey for disavowal of this aggression also suggested a final delimitation of boundary between Tunis and Tripoli. Thereupon the Turkish Government seems to have opened a new Cretan Question by declaring that it did not recognize France in Tunis, but the Bey, who was a Turk ish vassal.

The surprise and vexation of the rench over this somewhat truculent manifestation of the Young Turks' foreign policy is not easily to be exaggerated. The French have been in control of Tunis for nearly thirty years. Tunis, in fact, was the French quid pro quo tacitly agreed upon at the Congress of Berlin when England's acquisition of Cyprus was planned. By the treaty of Bardo in 1881 the Bey of Tunis recognized the French protectorate and left to France the foreign relations of Tunis

becoming as a result a mere figurehead Since the taking of Tunis in 1881 the French have had at least one serious international quarrel as a result of their presence in this territory. The anger of the Italians at this seizure of a territory already appropriated by Italy in the dreams of her statesmen led to the formation of the Triple Alliance The French fortifications at Bizerts were for many years regarded by the British as a menace to Malta and provoked much bad feeling, and were frequently the object of discussion in the

French occupation of Tunis has been the most satisfactory page in French colonial history. Indeed, the word "Tunisification" has been added to the vocabulary of international affairs as a every summer day and a portion of a result of the successful manner in which about Atlantic City's liquor allowance and increased the prosperity of this colony. To-day French railroads reach all August, 1908, Judge JOHN E. FOSTER of the important inland cities, and the ports Pleas stating at the time that in his oughly European character in their harbe fully respected or entirely obeyed, 35,000 people has been established in the which was perhaps a euphemistic way Regency, and the European population

To the French, then, there is a potent cause for resentment in this attempt of the Turkish Government to question the the fact appears to be that in 1881 there the treaty of Bardo. The present con-

Lack of justification in fact does not make the incident less annoying. That the Turkish Government can hope to could get enough votes. expel the French from Tunis is palpably absurd, but out of this assertion of Turkish claims much disadvantage to France may flow. French influence at Constantinople, for example, which has recently expanded with the accession of the Young Turks, who have replaced the Such is Atlantic City as a mere pleas- régime which sympathized with Germany, may easily be shaken. French

The true source of danger, however

embark upon a foreign policy that shall revive lapsed titles to provinces forhand a copy of Buedeker of 1904. To catch more fish per man than do either the Giou-

to England is manifest. Austria too, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, has cause for alarm. We presume the present difficulty will be settled without any grave consequences, but at the least it adds one more difficulty to a situation already troubled past all apparent

Sifting the Documents.

The mass of Government printed mat er is beyond the calculation of any save the professional librarian. Continuing "Descriptive Catalogue" of BEN: PERLEY POORE the "Comprehensive Index" of JOHN G. AMES fills 1.500 close set quarto pages with a skeleton record of titles, and this covers but the twelve years from 1881 to 1993.

Spasmodic efforts have been made to has always found it the easiest place in a State as well as to carry on commerce which to begin. But after every such between the States and with foreign quantitative retrenchment each department head, each bureau chief, has returned with fresh vigor to make the literature of his country ostensibly for the better information of those who make the proposed incorporation law has been

Now the publishing activity of the Government is to pass under qualitative examination. At the instance of Dr. James of the Carnegie Institution Senator Roor has introduced a bill to appoint a commission for the examination of public documents. The duty of the commission is to investigate all documents, to verify them as to the facts contained therein and to weed out those considered valueless.

It is a very rank growth which will confront Senator Root's commission. Much has come to official print that is of no more than temporary and passing interest; much has found lasting record which was no more than interested testimony of which the credibility was not established by cross-examination. The greatest publishing house in the world is the Government of the United States, ret the imprint of the Government Printing Office carries no weight.

Still, we owe much to the Government Printing Office. From its presses have come priceless volumes of the highest reputation which private enterprise could never have accomplished. Government awakens the admiration and the envy of the world for its lavish dissemination of the valuable results of scientific inquiry; but the press itself is a mere machine: it is not exactly discredited, because the conditions are well understood; it is, however, without reputation.

The purpose of Senator Root's con ernment Printing Office with that which a State should pass a law that the shares t has always lacked, a competent board of stock of corporations doing a manufac of editors. A bundle of rejection slips. a few instances of masses of manuscript declined with thanks, will go far to establish a fixed date beyond which Government publications will properly be considered the material of history.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT has cut loose from merican people and arrayed himself impuder ith the American plunderers.—Columbia State

This bit of borrowed Wattersonia ems to be prompted by a perception that Mr. TAFT's administration is rather too well liked by some of the Palmetto Democratic brethren. Why, a South Caro lina Democratic newspaper even dares to say a good word for ship subsidies!

It is sound and sensible advice that Lord ROBERTS offers to young and unplaced Englishmen for the better regulation of their conduct in greater writes to the head masters of the English critical days that followed the Fashoda public schools on a theme which is directly contributory to the imperial policy now engaging such enthisiastic attention in the mother country. He was sur-prised to find in Canada that there were young Englishmen who were not always viewed with unalloyed satisfaction. Not Canada alone; every outpost of British empire makes the same complaint about some of the younger sons, the men squeezed out of the rigid order of things at home. Many of them are all right. Some of them have an everlasting condescension that rasps the nerves of real builders of empire.

Nine years ago from the same place in which I am now standing I spoke in behalf of Indiana in moving the acceptance of the statue of OLIVER P. MORTON. To day I speak from the same spot in moving the acceptance of the statue of LEW VALLACE.—From a speech of the Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAE BEVERIDGE in the United States Senate.

There seems to be no mistake about Mr BEVERIDGE's meaning. And he has been in the Senate nine years! It has seem like ninety-and-nine.

ldo, the new world language. - New You Here is another outlet for the Hor JOHN BARRETT.

I wish Uncle JOE as an individual prosperity happiness and length of days; but unfortunate he seems to regard every man opposed to the depoilsm of the House rules as his personal enemy. The Hon. CEAMP CLARK. sed to the des

If the Sixty-second Congress should happen to be Democratic the despot's name would be CLARK if the gentleman

We recommend the Hon. JOSEPH G CANNON to read the sixteenth chapter of Leviticus, and with especial frequency the tenth verse.

Troubles of a Greater New Yorker. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to ex. press my opinion of the way the people of Greater New York walk. In the first place, half of them don't keep to the right side. Why lan't there a law that will make them keep to the right, the same

Another thing is that all foreigners who candy on the sidewalks are always in the way Why aren't they forced to keep in the gutters, do the cops get a rakeoff from them?

Last Saturday I walked over the bridge and had the hardest time to get past a string of girls.
There were eight of them and they all had their hands around each other. I had to wait till they came to the arch and then I had a chance to pass

Jam Satis Nivis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If we are not to be allowed to melt our snow, how about pointing a stick of radium at it, or spraying it with some industrious chemicals? These media dump carts can't be used for ever. One hund years from now our descendants will laugh con sumedly to think that the wireless telegrapher and acronauts of 1910 had to put up with ice an slush in their city highways. JUNIOR. NEW YORK, January 14.

The Amoosin' Little Cuss Unknown in Bosto TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I don't like to miss your point, and don't very often, but I am
"stumped" on your article about Protessor A.
Ward's kangaroo being put on the Boston official seal, and so are others here whom I have aske BOSTON, January 13.

FEDERAL INCORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The roposed Federal incorporation law contains an ingenious device; and the interesting question is presented whether this device is valid under the Constitution of the United States.

The United States Government is one of limited powers expressly enumerated in the Constitution or necessarily properly implied from the powers are expressed. All other powers are expressly reserved to the States. No power is expressly given in the Constitution authorizing Congress to provide for or regulate manufacturing or trade within a State. These matters are reserved to the States, and the decisions of the Supreme Court clearly so hold.

If, therefore, the proposed Federal inauthorize the formation of a corporation regulate the bulk of this output; economy to carry on manufacture and trade within nations and in Territories, &c., such law would be objectionable as respects that part of it which undertook to deal with manufacture in a State and trade within a State. Therefore, apparently, drafted so as to undertake to give power to create corporations for the purpose only of engaging in commerce between the States and with foreign nations and in Territories, &c., but no undertaking at all to authorize such corporation itself directly to carry on a manufacturing business within a State or en

gage in trade within a State. Apparently it is perceived that a cororation formed solely for the purpose of engaging in commerce between States and with foreign nations and not doing any manufacturing within a State or trading within a State might not be very desirable. This proposed incorpo ration act undertakes to provide:

Any corporation organized hereunder may ac quire and hold not less than a majority of the capital stock of a corporation organized under the laws of any State or Territory engaged only the manufacture within such State of artior commodities which the corporation ducted by it. But no corporation formed pur suant to this act shall purchase, acquire or hole tock in any other corporation otherwise than as above provided.

This clause thus undertakes to give to the Federal corporation the right to own a majority of the stock of a State corporation organized for the purpose of man facture within a State. This device is ingenious. The question arises whether it is valid under the Constitution.

If under the Constitution Congress may not provide for creating a corporation itself directly to engage in manufacture and trade within a State, may it provide for the creation of a corporation which shall indirectly through the ownership of a majority of the stock of a State corpo ration control and direct such manufac nission seems to be to provide the Gov- ture and trade within a State? Suppose turing business wholly within its border should not be held by Federal corporations? Can there be any doubt that such a provision in a State law would be valid as against the above quoted provisi the proposed Federal-incorporation law! But it is well settled doctrine that the provisions of a Federal law, passed within the powers conferred by Congress, constitute the supreme law of the land, any State Constitution or law to the contrary notwithstanding. Does not consideration of these questions tend to show that such a provision in the proposed incorporation

powers of the United States Government? Some one might suggest that if the States do nothing in the matter, but by silence apparently acquiesce in such a provision in the incorporation law, no question could arise. It may well be questioned whether such a suggestion meets the difficulty. When the courts good to root therein until late fall, being come to construe such a clause in the be called upon to do in any case arising between private individuals, the question might be raised whether such a clause was within the powers, expressed or implied, conferred upon the Federal Government

by the Constitution. NEW YORK, January 14.

Rip Is Up.

From the Newburgh Journal. With all due respect to our esteemed contemporary which speaks of us as the Rip Van Winkle of Newburgh, we beg leave to differ. We may have been asleep, but just at present we are very, very much awake

Here on the hills of 'Newburgh one's vision is clearer than in the city of our cenor, and we see many things. We see that the constant denunciation of men and those who live in the greater city has had its effect and has stirred up what seems to be a revolution, but what in our judgment a tempest in a teapot, serving only in the end to accentuate the fact that the desire for organization, despite traitors within the ranks, will only become stronger by reason of the conditions which exist

We are not asleep, but hopeful

The Manhattan Philosopher on Clerks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Poor "Tax-payer" in this morning's Sun makes the very common mistake of thinking that we all hold the commercial positions that nature fitted us for whereas the fact is that practically all of us hold our different positions owing to chance, or acci dent. There are thousands of clerks who are fitted naturally for more lucrative positions, and thousands of highly paid men who are really mentally fitted to sweep the streets, &c. Resides, a clerk really does work as valuable to the commu-nity as does the banker or big railroad man There are many "big men" now who have be-

A Life Chance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From the

thores of Groton bank and the pages of the New London Evening Day comes the following oppor-A LIFE CHANCE .-- A sociable, truthful tenant

for one half of my house. Fine anchorage for boats; three minutes to ferry; only adults that are (dead white) and A1 references conside Would you really and truly care New London, Coan., January 13.

Municipal Wages in Nottingham. From Dally Consular and Trade Reports.

Night watchmen about the city property re-eive 3 shillings (73 cents) for 12 hours, equivalent o 5 cents an hour. Some other city workmen get 4 pence (8 cents) an hour. Street laborers receive 534 pence (10 to 11 cents) an hour, laborers for the nents 10% to 12 cents an hour. Street car conductors are paid no more than aborers till they have served two years, when they

receive the maximum rate of 12 cents an hour, Motormen are paid a shade more. Of the policemen 45 out of 320 receive less than of the policemen as out, but an allowance for 12 cents an hour in cash, but an allowance for boots and uniform and an allowance from a fund n. The pay of the police force work out a week at from \$6.25 to \$0 a man for seven days

Reform Triumphs in South Carolin From the Columbia State: The muckrakers won in the Walhalls

WISDOM OF CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May ot of the na suggest that recent condu tional affairs of the country has not been of a character to encourage the belief that management of the domestic affairs of the several States would be satisfactory if taken possession of by Congress, as now urged in so many influential quar-

What does the unseemly wrangling over the bestowal of national patronage on insurgent Republicans indicate? gress has power to dispose of all the lands nd regulate the forests, mines, navigable rivers and other property of the United States in the States, Territories, coloni and dependencies. Is execution of that power and responsibility well done? What might happen if Congress could clutch the additional jurisdiction now in the hands of the State Legislatures The increased cost of living that has been contemporaneous with new tax laws by Congress enacted or proposed has excited ion of the connection between that tariff and internal revenue taxation and

that enhanced cost. Great and disturbing as existing evils nay be that come of trusts, mon straints of trade and stupid methods of taxation, all of which are remediable. are they comparable to the irremediable evils that would flow from an over of our dual system of government, State

MORRISANIA, January 14.

VARDAMAN. Said to Be Opposed by a Con

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: parently the Hon. James K. Vardaman of Mississippi is opposed in his Senatorial amby the same officeholding ring that compassed his defeat in 1907. In that year Sharp Williams and beaten by only three or four hundred votes. It must be that the re-sult startled and alarmed the cabal. Even the great John Sharp defeated him by an maciated margin. The lines must therefore be drawn tighter, the serried front of the trenchermen more rigidly closed up. This, it seems, has been achieved. The

followers of the late Senator McLaurin, of Williams, of the Hon, Hernando De Soto loney, even of John Allen of Tupelo and of all the smaller incumbents, beneficiaries and agents of the machine, are arrayed against Vardaman. It is hard to say at such a distance from the scene what mating sentiment informs this bitter at the Mississippi capital a few days ago Vardaman, having been defeated at the rimaries in 1907, should not run again, i did not want him. Nevertheless the peopl of Mississippi came within an ace of retir that eminent statesman hadn't dropped s nuch tobacco juice on his clothes and wor uch baggy trousers and generally playe the Bryan "hill billy" with effect the night have been very different. At any rate the issue is now before the Legislatur before the people. Mr. Williams' criticism therefore seems to be in sad nee

of a City Farmer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: one o' them city fellers what's takin' to 'armin'." I raised two hogs last year, not owever, to be disposed of to the loca outcher, but to supply the town family rith pork, &c., for winter use. In May last purchased two likely shoats, April litter.

house which can be put than throwing to the pigs.
In early fall occasional feedings of rye and a little torn were given, and three weeks before "killin' time" the swine were penned up and the real fattening season began and up and the real fattening season began and

nontinued for about three we h time about three bushels he two hogs was consumed a week. worked out the cost as follows: I'wo pigs, first cost Nine bushels corn (farm grown)

are and attendance reight on about 200 pounds shipped to

Total... \$21.83
It would consume too much space to give separately the weights of various parts, but the two pigs weighed 483 pounds (including fifty-six pounds of most excellent lard). I have gone over the family butcher's monthly charge book and discover that no pork meat has entered the house that has not cost over 20 cents a pound (except feet and knuckles, which are sold by the piece), while loins have ranged from 24 to 28 cents a pound. If we then agree on an average cost of 20 cents a pound in New York city, we have: 485 pounds at 20 cents, \$26.65; production cost, \$21.93; profit, \$74.47. Now, a "city farmer" could hardly be expected to do quite so well in respect to low cost of proa "city farmer" could hardly be expected do quite so well in respect to low cost of pr duction as the bred in the bone farmer; bethe question is pertinent, Who gets the probetween \$10.26% a hog and the \$37.31 which the consumer pays? The farm will tell you "There's nothin' in raisin' hogs Hogs For Property.

NEW YORK, January 14.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES. The Pure Food of the Good Old Days, an

How Do You Get It? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I note that ou give considerable space in your worthy paper you give considerable space in your worthy paper to the President's messages, the city governmen and other things of similar unimportance. I am very desirous of obtaining from you some infor-mation upon a topic which concerns me more directly, and as a constant reader of TEE SUN

For two or three years past I have endeavored last after considerable difficulty I have a the buckwheat flour, and last night after ing from a bridge gathering I put in an hour en deavoring to prepare proper batter for use in the morning, surrounded at the time by different members of our family, who all seemed to be ignorant of how the deed should be accomplished. I confess to you the result this morning was not at all satisfactory.

is all satisfactory.

Is there not some among your readers who can inform me through your columns how old fash-loned buckwheat cakes should be mixed? None of the cook books in our possession gives us in-structions. Their recipes are all doped up with corn meal or potato water or some NEW YORK, January 14.

Resumption of Journalistic Activity in Tokio

From the Eibun Tsushin-Sha.

The protracted iliness of one of the editors who has the charge of our daily issues caused some de has the charge of our casty issues caused some de-linquencies in the editing of the saws, but thanks to heaven the editor is now completely recovered so that he may execute the work mere property. Since we are now in the political season our staff are all alive to the gathering of such news that is of importance and interest to our readers.

When we speak of the political season it must be remembered that the season is important not only to men of politics but to those who also seek to enter into business transactions with Japan, since during this season we obtain the resume of mancial and economic observations of impor-

At the end of the year our editorial stall are eyes and earn so as to obtain such news that will form great attraction to our renders. With the complete equipment of editorial staff on hand we complete equipment of editorial staff on hand we

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

rkable and Long Fo

life as an illiterate youth of 19 who dwelt in trances, spoke and read languages of which he was totally ignorant, and chair-voyantly visited regions on earth and in other spheres, has closed it in Watertown at his summer home as a reputable though culiar practitioner of medicine-which h did not study until he was more than er years old, and then graduated from a full

College. He was a farmer's boy,

ker's apprentice when in 1843 his

extraordinary clairvoyant powers we on a travelling expositor of mean any ability of the meamerist to inen they covered not only the strange gift of tongues which he manifested; and he never became commonplace, while he dealt with the diagnosis of diseases and dictated medical prescriptions in the "magnetic sleep" which were apparently as effectual as those of educated practitioners. But this sort of work ceased to be his; after 1844 (March 7) he fell into a trance in which he met and cenversed with spirits and began his large discourses on all concerns of human life, present and future; and when his "Principles of Nature; Her Divine Revelations, appeared in 1845 he was recognized as the highest product of the then new Spiritualist movement, teaching from "the interior state," as Swedenborg had done.

He was never concerned in table tipping, raps and the other phenomena of mediumship, which he declared to belong to the

highest product of the then new Spiritualist movement, teaching from "the interior state," as Swedenborg had done.

He was never concerned in table tipping, raps and the other phenomena of mediumship, which he declared to belong to the infancy of spirit communication. He lived in an atmosphere of the further world. He wrote a great many books of things human, divine and in the mid-region of life in the borders of the worlds; in fact he was the first philosopher of Spiritualism. His books are of mixed merit, but there is no denying that they abound in an interest more than casual, though no doubt so largely forgotten that his name is strange to the present and even the next preceding generation. Few can now remember to have read his big work, "The Great Harmonia," in flour volumes, or even his most entertaining and worthy book "The Magic Staff." It is not worth while to record the titles of a voluminous output, but whatever one may think of his claims to a spiritual experience and authority, these many writings abound in matter of psychologic and sociologic interest.

Davis in his prime, forty years ago, had

periologic interest.

Davis in his prime, forty years ago, had personality of remarkable effect. He was hen slight of figure, with dark hair work one what long, a brilliant and questioning managements impression radiated from somewhat long, a brilliant and questioning eye; a magnetic impression radiated from him. He was to be met at anti-slavery and woman suffrage meetings and was regarded with respect. Everywhere he espoused the advanced ideas. And when he was at last ready he obtained medical education for the purpose of practising his unusual healing gifts with a basis of scientific knowledge which would remove him from the mere healers. How he was received by the medical profession we do not remember, but it appears that in Boston, where his medical practice was, he had a certain amount of success.

REMOVING THE SNOW Faults of the Present Method and a Proposal for Artificial Melting.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In eading the letters removal of snow from the city streets I be tried, say on Fifth avenue and Broad-way, and it is this: On motor cars run by gasolene have large tanks for heating eithe salt or fresh water; these machines could be used when not required for melting snow of a solid location.

It looks as if the combination were too strong. Vardaman is too clean in his habits and his dress. He did too much white Governor to obliterate the Mississippi night riders, he put too many lynchers in jail, he threatened at too many points and with too much poteney the structure of the lawless organization in his State. History will disclose these facts, and meanwhile I can only hope for Vardaman.

Washington, D. C., January 14.

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The Profitable and Satisfactory Experience

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Tor the removal of ashes and garbage. As soon as the snow falls the machines could be be brought out. The "white caps" and other me ould pile the snow up, and the cars—half the number with water boiling, the other half filling and heating—could pass along and pileaving upon the coft snow piles melt them so that the water would flow into the severs. No horses would be melted if the department got to work be melted if the department got to work before it was frozen and heaped in filthy piles to obstruct our streets and breed microbes and disease.

I have watched from my window the dreadful mismanagement in the old method of removing snow. The storm which came on December 25 filled the streets with snow, and the last look of filthy loc chunks was removed from our block January 12. The for the removal of ashes and garbage. A

and the last load of filthy ice chunks was removed from our block January 12. The snow was pited up from sidewalks and left to melt or freeze. About January 3, when it had become a mass of ice, a gang of men came along, and with pick and shovel threw the snow from the centre of the street upon the piles; another day a gang came with pick and shovel, carried some lumps of the filthy ice from one pile to another, and there it was left. On Tuesday it was picked up by another gang, who spent most of their time "fooling" and joking, and at last, on January 12, it was carted away. And this on Fiftieth street, where there is much traffic, an elevated station at one end, the Cathedral at the other.

I am quite certain that some genius could plan a tank that would serve as a snow melter in winter and an ash and garbage collector for seven or eight months in the year. Whoever does it will earn the fervent thanks of all householders.

New York, January 14.

I. T. K.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE Only One Life Lost to Million and a Hal Carried.

Secretary Nagel's report shows that during 1908, calendar year, there were transported so vessels which by law are required to report the number carried 413,531,305 passengers. Accidents resulting la loss of life were 74 (increase of ten), and the number of lives lost 278 (de-crease of 197), including passengers and crew. Of the lives lost 154 were by suicide and carelessness, causes beyond the power of the service to avert, leaving 124 lives lost by accident, col lision or foundering. Reckoning all the lives tost, 276, makes a ratio of only one life lost, pas-sengers and crew, for every 1,440,000 passengers carried—less than one for each million and a half the crews for passage after passage, a condition of

vessels inspected and certified in 1909 fiscal year numbered 8,861, an increase of 191, with more tonnage, as compared with 1998 dscal year.

Motor vessels, 336 of 18,111 tonnage, were in-spected and certified, an increase of thirty-five and of 2,267 in tons.

Licenses were insued during the year to 18,331 officers of all grades. Only 28 were color blindness out of 1,362 examined. At the various mills 3,050 steel plates for bellen

were inspected and 285 rejected. Of life preservers 181,206 were tested at the factories, which only 770 were rejected. Hotly as a Medicin

From the Westminster Gazette.

There has been a "record" crop of holly berries, and some kind hearted people were needlessly distressed to think that the birds would be deprived of their winter food through the berried boughs being used for decorations. Few birds except the missel thrush when sharp set, ever touch these berries, which are "violently emetic" and remain on the bushes for ments. Our inand remain on the bushes for months. temperate ancestors used to swallow holly berrie after Christmas to cure the effects of their Gar gantuan festivities. Years ago some Free physicians pronounced a decection of holly leav or an extract from the bark, called "ilicine." uperior to quinine as a tonic. Owing to com-

and "lileine" no longer appears in the "Materia Maine Checker Makers

From the Kennebec Journal.

It seems inconceivable that two men can be kept steadily employed the year round making checkers. Yet that is what is done in a mill at Bethel. The average output of checkers from this mill is 800 barrels. It has been as high as 1,000 and down to 600, but 800 is the average. This does not sound very large, but when the figures are worked out it is found to be a lot. In every barrel shipped there are 30,000 checkers of the ordinary size, while in 800 barrels there are 28,807. 000, or 1,200,000 sets of twenty-four checkers each. That is to say, with the output of this Maine mili

2,400,600 persons could be playing checkers at the same time. The Highest Flight of Boosier Elequence. From W. A. Wood's Low Wallace Statue presen

have read the history of the race aright, has belonged to the greatest leaders of civilization belonged to the greatest leaders of civilization both in military and literary performance, the individuality that lives and produces in cyle story and rounded comence rather than in those re-tary flankes of the lyric and paychic that the soulful swordsmen or the boudoir a dilectanti of literarage.